labour productivity of the Indian Labour Force

5148. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what has the World Competitiveness Report 1994 reported about the Labour Productivity of the Indian Labour Force;

(b) whether it is a fact that the overall productivity of GDP per person in Indian has recorded a high rate of change, but the labour productivity has fallen in India;

(e) what are the reasons of the low productivity of the Indian Labour;

(d) which is the sector in which the Labour productiivty is the lowest; and

(e) what is being done to increase our labour productivity?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Compilation of consumer price Indices by labour Bureau,SimIa

5149. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour'Bureau in Simla compiles Consumer Price Indices for Agricultural Labourers and Industrial Workers;

(b) whether the Department, based on these indices, revised the minimum rates of wages in scheduled em-
ployments;

(c) if so the. details thereof, em ployment-wise;

(d) whether the States revise their minimum wage rates in consonance with the revision made by the Centre;

(e) if there is difference in the minimum wages of the Centre and State in the same category, then which rate would prevail; and

(f) how does our practice of computing minimum wages compare with the practice in USA, Japan, Russia and Brazil?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI p. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has provided for a component of special allowance as a part of minimum wages for all the 40 scheduled employments in respect of which the Central Governmen;, as the appropriate government, has notified the minimum rates of wages-The special allowance is revised every six months on the basis of rise or fall in consumer price indices- A statement indicating the basic wage, special allowance and total minimum wage for the 40 scheduled employments (broadly categori sed into construction, agriculture, railway and mining sectors) is annexed. (Statement) *(See* below).

(d) and (e) There is no uniorm criteria and procedure for the fiction of minimum wages. Consequently, there are variations in the minimum rates of wages fixed by various State Governments and the Central Government. The Central Government on its part has provided that wherever the wages fixed by the State Governments for the same scheduled employment are higher, the higher rates are to be paid to the workers covered in the Central sphere.

(f) The Government does not maintain information on the criteria adopted for fixation of minimum wages in other countries.

Statement

Minimum rates of wages and special allowances revised with effect from 1-4-95

Category of worker	Basic Wage (in Rs.)	Revised Spl. All (in Rs.)	Total Wages (in Rs.)	Basic Wage (in Rs.)	Revised Spl. All (in Rs.)	Total Wages (in Rs.)	Basic Wage (in Rs.)	Revised Spl. All (in Rs.)	Total Wages (in Rs.)
I. CONSTRUCTION		AREA "A"			AREA "B"			AREA "C"	
Unskilled	36.00	3.68	39.68	34.00	3.68	37.68	28.00	3.02	31.02
Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	43.00	4.35	47.35	41.00	4.35	45.35	34.00	3.68	37.68
Skilled	57.00	5.35	62.35	51.00	5.35	56.35	43.00	4.68	47.68
Highly Skilled	65.00	6.70	71.70	63.00	6.70	69.70	51.00	5.35	56.35
Clerical	57.00	5.35	62.35	51.00	5.35	56.35	43.00	4.68	47.68
II. AGRICULTURE Category of Worker		AREA "A"			AREA "B"			AREA "C"	
Unskilled	33.00	20.62	53.62	28.00	20.62	48.62	26.00	20.62	46.62
Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	41.00	20.62	61.62	35.00	20.62	62.29	29.00	20.62	49.62
Skilled/Clerical	48.00	20.62	68.62	41.00	20.62	61.62	34.00	20.62	54.62
Highly skilled	53.00	20.62	78.62	50.00	20.62	70.62	41.00	20.62	61.62
III. RAILWAYS		AREA "A"			AREA "B"			AREA "C"	
Unskilled	42.00	4.42	46.42	33.00	3.48	36.48	29.00	3.08	32.08

	Basic Wage (in Rs.)	Revised Spl. All. (in Rs.)	Total Wages (in Rs.)	Basic Wage (in Rs.)	Revised Spl. All. (in Rs.)	Total Wages (in Rs.)
IV. MINING						
Category of Worker	**ABOVE GROUND**			**BELOW GROUND**		
Unskilled	28.00	3.02	31.02	34.00	3.68	37.68
Semi-skilled Unskilled Supervisory	34.00	3.68	37.68	41.00	4.35	45.35
Skilled.	41.00	4.35	45.35	50.00	5.35	55.35
Clerical	41.00	4.35	42.35	..	..	..
Highly Skilled	50.00	5.35	55.35	60.00	6.36	66.36

Note :-Areas A includes :.4 Metropolitan Cities & Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Nagpur, Lucknow and Kanpur.

B includes : 54 cities mainly with a population of 1 lakh.

C includes : All other areas.

ILO report on world employment situation

5150. SHRI JOYANTA ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

•(a) whether it is a fact that the ILO in its latest annual report on World employment situation have mentioned about the adverse effect of liberalised economic policy pursued by Government of India on the • employment situation in India;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether in view of this Government would review the current economic policy; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) The "World Employment 1995" Report of the ILO has, inter alia, referred to certain recent developments in the Indian economy regarding structure and growth of employment, the likely effect of the New Economic Policy on agricultural development, etc. While referring to the marginalization of peasant farms in India the Report has, inter alia, observed that "The specific fears are over the reduction in public investment, state withdrawal from the provision of agricultural credit, and the reduction of extension services; all of these are likely to weaken the productive capacity of small farmers. If these changes are introduced then, together with improved incentives of agribusiness as a result of liberalization, they could well undermine the survival of small farms. The upshot could be the uprobting and proletarianization of small farmers and a reduction of employment as a result of an increase in capital intensive and mechanized production"which the Government has taken note of. Exonomic reforms over the past three